

## SUCCESS OF THE FESTIVAL

Demand for Seats with Promise of Many Persons Coming from Outside the City.

The Artists and Features of a Programme for a Week of Music Noted—Efficiency of the City's Great Chorus.

The sale of seats for the May festival is a matter of rejoicing among all interested in this annual event. At a corresponding time last year the sale was \$1,000 less than now, so that with a like gain on Monday and Tuesday the receipts will be far ahead of any uncertainty in financial success. The diagrams of the seating space at Tomlinson Hall for the several performances, as shown at the Big Four ticket office, where the seats are on sale, are thickly ornamented with crimson circles signifying that the seats they designate have been taken. These embellishments appear in the greatest profusion on the Tuesday and Thursday night diagrams, while the Wednesday afternoon is also well favored. The gallery seats seem to be most in demand, though the admirable arrangement of the hall is such as to afford a good view of the stage from any part of the auditorium.

Thus far more than 500 season tickets have been sold, and on Monday this number will be greatly increased. Great interest is being taken in the festival in all the towns and cities round about within a radius of fifty miles of this city. Anderson and Muncie will be well represented at the festival, while Crawfordsville will send even a larger number of visitors than last year's concert. Bloomington has sent word that a large delegation will be here from that city, and a like message has been received from Greensburg.

Preparations are about completed for the festival, the first concert of which will begin Tuesday evening and continue through Friday, with a concert each evening and matinee Thursday and Friday. The artists are expected to arrive to-day, and will have rooms at the several hotels. Miss De Vere will come from New York, where she has been singing with the greatest success, and her admirers are enthusiastic over her voice. Jules Perotti, Emil Fischer and Madam Herbert-Foerster have just concluded a three weeks' engagement in Chicago, where they have been singing with the Metropolitan Opera Company. Mr. Charles Knorr is also to come from Chicago, and Mr. Charles Holman-Black has been here a week. There will be in the orchestra forty-four members of the famous Seidl Orchestra, five musicians from Cincinnati, and two from this city. The instrumental soloists are Mr. Victor Herbert, well remembered here, and who will be the assistant conductor and violinist, Mr. Franz Wilezek, a fine violinist, and Mr. John Cheshire. The latter has been giving harp recitals in addition to playing in the orchestra, and he will be heard in the "Largo" from Faust, with the orchestra the first night, and in solos Thursday evening and Friday afternoon.

Each programme contains some special number that every one wants to hear, either orchestral, choral or solo, and at each performance six or seven of the artists are to appear. There will be, in addition to the grand choral work in "Elijah" and the "Requiem," several choruses selected from other great works—one from Wagner's "Nights," one from Gounod's "Redemption," one from Mendelssohn's "Athalie," and the "Finale" from "Rienzi." There will be three choruses, a capella, that is, without accompaniment. The orchestra will not only give its programme numbers, but accompany the chorals and soloists. The programme is rich with a wealth of compositions selected from the great masters.

Last night there was a grand rehearsal, and a majority of the chorus were present. The musicians from Cincinnati were there also and assisted Mr. Julius Kohl, pianist, with the accompaniment. Mr. Kohl has borne the burden of the rehearsal with Professor Barus, and his admirable work, while quietly done, deserves great praise. Accompanying at its best is a difficult and thankless part, and Mr. Kohl's uniformly good playing has done a great deal toward bringing the chorus up to its present excellent standing. The seating of the chorus will be the same as last year, with tiered seats from the stage out each side and under the galleries. The "Requiem" was taken last night, and there was comparatively little correction from Professor Barus. Mrs. Wallace sang her part with the others. The members of the chorus who have been selected to sing the solo parts are: Sopranos, Mrs. Andrew Smith, Mrs. W. C. Lynn, Mrs. M. H. Spades and Mrs. Henietta Barmer; altos, Mrs. S. L. Morrison, Mrs. Wm. Smock, Miss Dietrichs and Miss Winifred Willard; tenors, Mr. Condit, Mr. Charles Parker, Mr. Andrew Smith and Mr. B. F. Watt; and basses, Mr. W. F. Barnes, Mr. Wm. Smock, Mr. Samuel Morrison and Mr. B. F. Watt. The eight ladies will sing the "Lift Thine Eyes" trio from "Elijah" Friday evening, and other parts. The selection of these numbers was left to the chorus. The voices of the chorus produced by the six hundred voices is great and shows what a grand work can be done under the direction of Professor Barus. A rehearsal of the chorus with the principals and orchestra, will be held to-morrow night, and no one will be admitted except the singers.

## RESULTS OF FARMING.

Potato-Planting Discussed and the Slip-Shod Tiller of the Soil Sharply Criticized.

The Marion County Agricultural and Horticultural Society's monthly meeting attracted a large attendance, yesterday afternoon, to the lecture-room of the Agricultural Board at the State-house. Under the call of reports of standing committees the productiveness of potatoes on planting cuttings with one, two, three and five eyes, and from planting whole potatoes, was discussed in an entertaining way. J. G. Kingsbury read the report of the Purdue experiments, which showed that whole potato plantings yielded 215 bushels more from a single acre than single eye cuttings. S. M. Patten reported better results in his experience from cuttings with one, two or three eyes. Theodore Wilson raised a laugh by saying that it is from the seed of the seed of the seed, as the report showed, to plant the whole tuber, that a farmer had better sell his potatoes. There was considerable divergence of opinion as to results from the several modes of planting, and no one method received universal approval. However, the society expects to visit Purdue to hold its next meeting, it was decided to continue the investigation of this subject on the ground at rise, some twenty signed their intention to do so, and ten fifteen others not present were said to be desirous of going. This led to the appointment of a committee, consisting of Messrs. L. L. Sherridge, Sylvester Johnson, J. G. Kingsbury, A. J. W. Billingsley, and the secretary to perfect arrangements and secure rates.

William Beeler, in a brief statement on farm crops, reported some fields of wheat better than the average, but many, he said, were utterly worthless. The only paper read was one on "First-class Farming," by S. M. Patten, written by Dr. E. H. Collins, of Westfield, and in his enforced absence read by Mr. Billingsley. The essayist called attention to the fact that results in farming, as elsewhere, follow inevitable laws, and that there is no luck in law. The plan chosen to make the fullest growth, but the slipshod man interferes with such development by neglect or wrong usage. Man, having weakened the normal growth and vitality of the plant by arbitrarily removing it from wild to cultivated state, must supply the deficiency by increased and nursing care. This care is to be learned by close observation and study. The farmer's main trouble is averages. He is inclined to look for the causes of failure within himself, curses the Chicago Board of Trade. The essay then proceeded to show how the slipshod farmer produces ten bushels of wheat to the acre, where, with better management and much less proportionate labor, the crop might be doubled and the profit of the field increased many fold. The Doctor also dwelt, in a profitable way, on the value of manures, and reproved the costly waste of this factor in successful farming. He advised a double seeding of clover; first in March, then in April, in order to insure a profitable thickening. He said this seeding costs many times in returns the value of the seed withheld by the sparing sower. The paper closed with an eloquent plea for system in farming, and with a description of the too familiar instance of the slipshod farmer. The writer detailed his own failures, and said he found them in himself. They were overcome by heeding their lessons, talking with successful growers and attending the farmers' clubs. One club to which he belonged proclaimed that no farmer was eligible who was not found busy at the hour of meeting. The meetings are worth attending. The paper made a marked impression, and was ordered given to the Indiana Farmer and the Short-horn Gazette to be published. A vote of thanks was extended to Dr. Collins.

Resolutions relative to the death of Dr. Ryland T. Brown were ordered prepared by S. M. Patten, Sylvester Johnson and William Beeler, to be read and spread on the minutes of the next meeting. Resolutions concerning the death of Mrs. Shortridge were read, and also ordered spread on the records. It was announced that packages of the sugar-beet seed had been received by importation from Germany, to be distributed to the members of the society to test its adaptability to this soil and climate. Reports were asked of the results of the potato trials, and it found to have been a sugar-making plant will be established. Calvin Fletcher, of Spencer, had been assigned a topic for a paper at this meeting, but in a letter expressing earnest interest in the progress of the club, said to his regret he could not be present.

Resolutions were passed relative to a farmers' paper published in 1888, known as the Indiana Farmer. The publishers were John W. Osborne and John S. Willett. The copies belong to Mrs. Chapin, of Green-castle, daughter of Mr. Osborne. This paper outlives by seven years the one started by Henry Ward Beecher in this city. While on this subject the president spoke of the value of such relics in a happy speech of several minutes. The meeting then adjourned.

## LEGISLATION FOR WAGE-EARNERS.

Judge Howe Advises Workmen to Support Those Who Favor Laws in Their Behalf.

Judge D. W. Howe spoke last night, by invitation, to the People's Institute, an assembly of workmen, at Mansur Hall, on "Labor Legislation and How to Get It." He spoke of the laws in relation to labor that have been enacted in Indiana, all within the past fifteen years, except a mechanics' lien law and a law passed in 1867 to prevent the overworking of children in cotton and woolen mills. He showed how far this State was behind Massachusetts and England in labor legislation. He advised his hearers of the importance of organization, but not into a separate political party. "The attempt to form a political party of a single class," said he, "at once arrays against it all other political parties, and is certain to damage the cause which it espouses. But it is wisdom to have an organization which gives all political parties to understand, whenever any particular question arises in which laboringmen are specially interested, that it favors that party the most which, upon that question, favors it the most."

"What you should do is to organize a State labor assembly, composed of delegates from every union, or, at least, from every county in the State. In that body all subjects of proposed legislation should be carefully considered, and the bills carefully drawn by persons experienced in such matters. Then questions should be propounded to every candidate for the Legislature and for Congress to see how they stand with respect to such legislation. A legislative committee should be appointed to sit during every session of the Legislature and to look after the interests of labor. You know that there are many ways of defeating a bill after it has been introduced. It may be referred to a committee, which will never report. But this is a very ancient legislative dodge, and new and more ingenious methods are now resorted to. The bill may be amended to death; it may be lost by a pretended agreement between the two legislative bodies; it may be stolen from the files; an unconstitutional clause may be purposely injected into it so that the Supreme Court may pronounce the whole law invalid; an enrolling clerk may be hired to leave out the enacting clause, and in many ways known to legislators shapers a bill may be quietly gotten rid of in such a way that nobody can find out who did it, and this, too, though everybody seemed to favor it and all lament the failure to pass it. You see how important it is, therefore, to have a committee attending the Legislature to look after every labor bill from the time of its introduction to its final passage."

"My friends," Judge continued, "I am not sanguine enough to believe that all the evils that affect society can be cured by legislation. But he is a faint-hearted philanthropist who departs of accomplishing anything by legislation because we cannot so accomplish everything. Great reforms come slowly. It is hard work to pry this big wheel of its ruts. There are many difficulties and disappointments before you. You will often be discouraged and disheartened. You will sometimes be betrayed by those you trusted. At the end of a lifetime of struggle it will seem to many of you as you look back that but little progress has been made. But if you have held your own and made a little advance, if you have done even a little to make the lot of your fellow-man who will take up the burden that you lay down; if you have done even a little to make smoother and pleasanter for your sons and daughters the hard and rugged road of life that you have traveled over. Above all, my friends, remember that though there are many hard and grinding monopolists in the world who scruple not to oppress you and snore at your philanthropy, there are many more warm-hearted, generous people, who sympathize with you and your cause. They are not confined to any one class, or party, or profession. Many are friends of all such men, and do not repel the friendship of any man simply because he does not believe in everything that you advocate. The Judge's remarks were much applauded. Philip Rappaport differed from the Judge and believed that more might be accomplished for labor by a separate party organization than by the means suggested. Thomas M. Gruelle was of the opinion that the advice given by the Judge was good. Mr. Rappaport had spoken of the success of the Socialist-Democratic party in Germany as a class organization, to which Mr. Gruelle had replied that the labor party it had not been a class party, but had drawn strength from many other elements, and intimated that German politics would not apply to the status of affairs in the United States.

## Mrs. Manck Secures a Verdict.

In the suit of Laura Manck against the Masonic Mutual Benefit Society to recover \$1,000 damages, a jury in the Superior Court returned a verdict yesterday, giving her the full amount she asked. Mrs. Manck claimed that the heirs-at-law of her father had tried to dupe her out of the amount by the ground that she had obtained the bequest by unduly influencing him in making his will. The money had been paid into court by the estate to await a final decision in the case.

## Death of Captain Moorehouse.

Capt. Albert Moorehouse died at his home, near Irvington, yesterday morning. He was born in Marion county, Dec. 8, 1837, and served in the Mexican war and of rebellion. In the latter he was captain of Company L, Ninth Indiana Cavalry. He was badly wounded at the battle of Nashville and never fully recovered from the injury. The funeral will be conducted by George H. Thomas Post, to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

## Harry Craig's Trial.

The grand jury returned an indictment yesterday charging Harry Craig with stealing a suit of clothes from Louis Steinhart. He pleaded not guilty on arraignment and the evidence was only partially heard. A continuance was granted until next Friday.

## THROWING FOR HIGH STAKES.

Rolling of Dice That Excited a Crowd of Spectators More than the Players.

Disgust of the Winner When He Found the Loser Had Been Too Quick for Him at Bank—Other Short Stories.

The latest sensation in sporting circles is a game at dice which took place the other day on Pearl street between two amateur sports. Their meeting was a casual one, and began with rattling the little cubes for the drinks. Then followed a banter to make it \$5 a throw. This made the affair interesting, and soon quite a crowd gathered about the players. In a little while the tricky ivory pieces were rolling out of the leather cylinders at \$100 a throw. The excitement among the lookers-on was intense. One of the players proposed to put up \$200 on a throw. The offer was promptly accepted and the currency forthcoming from one, while the other wrote out a check. The check-maker lost, and another check of like amount was written on another throw. This, also, was lost, and a like amount followed, when the stakes were raised to \$500 a side. The players were much cooler than the lookers-on, who were breathing like grampuses, their eyes sticking out like knobs on a dead's case. The man who was writing checks again lost. He proposed to make the next throw for \$1,000 a side, and, "most interesting," they were again at stake. This time the man of money, with a nervous jerk, rolled out four aces upon the counter. The bystanders gave a little shout. Then the paper man took the box. He toyed with it long and lovingly; whispered to it, blew upon it, muttered a charm over it. Then he rested a moment, and went over the incantations again with greater elaboration. He sighed and groaned. The man who had thrown four aces did not hurry him; he could afford to wait. But the crowd was impatient; they wanted to see the disposal of the stakes—\$2,000—the largest amount ever placed upon the hazard of a die in Indianapolis. At last the player released the confined cubes from the cylinder. One after another they came out of the box with most provoking slowness—four deuces! The check-maker, declaring he had enough, rushed around to his bank to stop payment on the checks he had given. The cashier informed him they had already been cashed. He almost fainted, and a couple of the bank employees led him outside to get the fresh air.

"You may talk about being in embarrassing positions," remarked a well-known society man to a reporter, "but I was in one the other day that certainly would take first premium. I hailed a North-side car, and as I took a seat I noticed everybody looking at me as if I was a curiosity from some dime museum. They would cast a shy glance at me and then a general titter would follow. I raised my hand to my necktie to see if it hadn't slipped, and it was all right. I next examined my coat, and then my hat, but so far as I could see everything about me was in proper fix. Again and again the passengers would stare at me and then nudge each other. At last the conductor came through, and as he approached me I heard a young girl across the aisle exclaim: 'Now watch.' As he took my fare and pulled the register-rod a dozen 'oh's' were uttered, and everybody started down as if nothing had happened. I was determined to ascertain the cause of so much levity of which I had been the center, and as I stepped upon the rear platform to alight I asked the conductor if he knew the cause."

"The cause for what?" he asked.

"Why, I mean the people acted when I entered the car," he replied.

"Oh, that's what you mean, is it? Why, they were waiting to see the four figures of the register-jump from 9,999 to 10,000. It only took one more fare to do it, and everybody was anxious for another passenger to come on board."

"Why is it that in crossing a muddy street a man always walks on his toes and a woman on her heels?" was a question put to a reporter the other day.

"I suppose it is to get on the other side of the street," was the reply.

"Oh, no, you think I mean that old conundrum, I guess. But I don't. It is a fact that a man always walks on his toes and a woman on her heels, and if you stop a minute to think about it you will see the reason. A man's trousers are longer at the heel of the shoe than the woman's, and when he tilts forward on his toes they are raised from a muddy crossing. With a woman it is the opposite. When she starts to cross a street she gathers the rear of her skirt in her hands and raises herself on her heels to prevent the front of her dress from touching the ground. You ladies who are walking on a rainy day and you will see that I am right."

## THE INDIANA LEGION.

A Very Desirable Camping-Ground Selected at South Bend.

Adjutant-General Ruckle and W. B. Roberts, private secretary to the Governor, returned from South Bend yesterday, where they had been to select a location for the coming general encampment of the State militia. The site chosen is about a mile from South Bend and comprises seventy-five acres. It is a very desirable spot for the encampment, having a splendid drill-ground and an attractive grove.

## Commissions Issued.

Commissions in the Indiana Legion were issued yesterday to James R. Ross, Indianapolis, as captain of Company D, Second Regiment Infantry; Bert Skinner, Rochester, as first lieutenant, and Cyrus Davis, also of Rochester, second lieutenant, of Company G, Third Regiment Infantry.

## Orphan Asylum Anniversary.

The fortieth anniversary of the Indianapolis Orphan Asylum will be held in the Tabernacle Church, this evening, beginning at 7:30 o'clock. The addresses following the opening prayer of the Rev. Dr. Rindthaler will be of the interesting variety that has characterized previous anniversaries of this institution. In addition to songs and recitations by the children, there will be reports of the ladies who manage this admirable charity and an address by the president, Mrs. J. A. Bradshaw. Among the recitations will be "Little Orphan Annie," which will be given by Tommy Crandall, who is a sort of infant phenomenon at the institution.

## An Unfortunate Family.

Henrietta Unstead, eleven years old, was sent to the reformatory department of the Woman's Prison by Judge Irvin, yesterday, as an incorrigible. She has been in the custody of Dr. Benjamin Adkins, to whom she was bound at the age of seven. Her mother is in the Insane Asylum, and her father, who is blind, in his own home. When Henrietta was four years old she was sent to the Colored Orphan's Home, but the authorities there could do nothing with her, and she was sent to the poorhouse. Her conduct there was so bad that she was again released, and Dr. Adkins then offered to care for her.

## Visited by Thieves.

Charles Kersey, a carpenter, rooming at No. 240 Union street, reported to Detective Gerber that he was robbed, on Friday night, of a gold watch, valued at \$100, and \$10 in cash. He says the thief must have entered by using a duplicate key, as he woke up at 2 o'clock, and found the door, which he had locked securely on retiring, was standing wide open. "Fat Ward's" saloon, No. 387 South Illinois street, was also entered by thieves, who crawled through a transom. A small amount of goods was stolen.

## Transferred to Evansville.

The cases against General McDowell, Joseph Vincent and Charles N. Hannah, for alleged violation of the internal revenue laws, were yesterday transferred from the federal court, held at Evansville, on application of the defendants.

## SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR ONE WEEK ONLY IN

## Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Goods

Our \$1 Black Jerseys for Ladies. Your choice for 75c each.  
Our \$1.35 Black Jerseys for Ladies. Your choice for \$1 each.  
Our \$2 Black Jerseys for Ladies. Your choice for \$1.25 each.  
Our \$3 Black Jerseys for Ladies. Your choice for \$2 each.  
Our \$3.50 Black Jerseys for Ladies. Your choice for \$2.25 each.  
Ladies' Beaded Wraps and Silk Wraps at 50 per cent. off.  
Ladies' Cashmere Shawls, your choice at 20 per cent. off.  
All our Wide Black Laces and Fish Nets at 10 per cent. off.  
Ladies' and Children's Fast-black Hose at 10 per cent. off.  
Ladies' Black Silk Mitts and Gloves at 10 per cent. off.  
All our Torchon, Vandyke and Valenciennes Laces at 5 per cent. off.  
All our Ladies' and Children's Lace Collars and Sets at 10 per cent. off.  
All our Woven and Made Corsets, except Warner Bros., at 10 per cent. off.  
All our 40 and 27-inch Embroideries. Your choice at 10 per cent. off.  
Ladies' Lisle and Silk Underwear at 10 per cent. off.  
Ladies' and Gents' Silk Ties and Ladies' Mull Ties at 10 per cent. off.  
Ladies' and Gents' all-Linen Handkerchiefs, your choice at 10 per cent. off.  
See our full line Kid Gloves, cheaper than any house in the city.  
Big Drive in Lace Curtains. You can have them at 25 per cent. off.

## FRANKLIN HUNTER,

Successor to Vance Hunter & Co.,

No. 39 West Washington Street.

## MAY Music Festival



Mlle. CLEMENTINE DE VERE.



Herr EMIL FISCHER.

## SIX VARIED AND PLEASING PROGRAMMES

Evenings of May 13, 14, 15, and 16. Afternoons of May 15 and 16,

600--THE GREAT MAY FESTIVAL CHORUS--600

CARL BARUS. . . . . Director.

50--SUPERB ORCHESTRA OF--50 50--SOLO INSTRUMENTALISTS--50

From Metropolitan Opera-House, New York.

SIGNOR JULES PEROTTI, The Great Operatic Tenor from the Metropolitan Opera-House.  
Mlle. CLEMENTINE DEVERE, Prima Donna Soprano.  
The finest Soprano of the present day.  
MME. THERESA HERBERT-FOERSTER, Dramatic Prima Donna Soprano.  
Herr EMIL FISCHER, The Magnificent German Opera Basso.  
CHAS. HOLMAN BLACK, Baritone.  
MRS. ZELDA SEGUIN-WALLACE, The well-known Operatic Contralto.  
CHAS. KNORR, Oratorio Tenor.  
VICTOR HERBERT, Assistant Conductor and Violoncello Soloist.  
JNO. CHESHIRE, Harpist to H. R. H., the Duke of Edinburgh.  
FRANZ WILCZEK, Violin Virtuoso.

The principal works to be rendered are: "Elijah," with Herr Fischer in the tile role; Verdi's "Requiem," with Jules Perotti as the tenor; Beethoven's Symphony No. 5 in C Minor; Selections from Wagner's "Rienzi" and "Lohengrin;" Mendelssohn's "Athalie;" Bruch's "Lay of the Bell," etc., etc.

## A GLORIOUS FEAST OF MELODY

Seats now on sale at No. 1 East Washington Street, Big Four Office. Reserved Seats, evening, \$1.50; afternoon, \$1. General Admission, \$1; afternoon, 75c.